

*Athysanella minuta* n. sp. Brachypterous female. Length 2.5 mm. The smallest and darkest species in the genus, though the head and pronotum are nearly as broad as in *magdalena*, which it somewhat resembles. Front about a tenth longer than wide, once and five sixths the length of the clypeus. Clypeus one-fourth longer than broad. Vertex very obtusely angulate, slightly transversely depressed posteriorly. length little more than five sevenths of width between eyes. Pronotal width twice and one half the length, the latter less than that of the vertex.

Color sordid fulvous. Head markings as in *magdalena*, but darker. Pronotum with four dots near middle, the two inner darker, and with three behind each eye. Abdomen quite obscured and dark throughout.

Last ventral segment slightly longer than the preceding, hind margin evenly truncate. Ovipositor exceeding pygofers by less than one sixth of its length.

Brachypterous male. Length 2 mm. Venter except lateral margins black. Valve large, convex, very broadly rounded, deep black with a fine yellow margin. Plates yellowish, extending less than the length of the valve beyond it. Beyond the valve the plates are equilaterally triangular, the inner margins diverging.

Described from one female and two males collected by myself at Fort Collins, Colo., June 7th to Aug. 6th and at Forrester's Ranch, on the Upper Laramie River, Colo., Aug. 3rd.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ARCTIIDAE WITH A TABLE OF THE SPECIES OF IDALUS.

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*Idalus pichesensis* n. sp.—Head white, a large deep yellow spot on the vertex and the upper half of the front black, palpi black above and at tip. Thorax white collar broadly lined behind with crimson and the patagia less distinctly bordered with this color; a deep yellow patch in center of thorax with two black dots before and two behind; a yellow patch in the center of each patagium. Abdomen crimson above with a dorsal row of indistinct white spots. Below white, fore coxae inwardly, posterior orbits and a tuft below fore wing crimson; fore femora and tibiae shaded with gray, middle femora much less so, the middle and posterior tibiae with a black spot at tip. Fore wing thinly scaled outwardly, slightly iridescent, deep yellow, costa and fringe white; discal band black, straight, a little narrowed centrally, ending at costa and margin, cut with white by all

the veins and centered by the discal cross vein, bordered with white on both sides except centrally. Basal patch similar, broadest at internal margin (the yellow median space thus much widest on costa), black, cut by white veins. Secondaries white. Below no markings except a few dusky scales on discal cross vein of fore wings. Expanse 44 mm.

1 ♂ Piches and Perene vols., Peru, 2000-3000 ft. (Soc. Geog. de Lima). U. S. Nat. Museum, type no. 3796.

Table of species of *Idalus*.

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| 1. Primaries with a dark spot outwardly between vein 5 and 6 . . . . . | 2 |
| Primaries with terminal field immaculate . . . . .                     | 7 |
| 2. Discal band which crosses wing broken only by the veins . . . . .   | 3 |

- Discal band divided centrally . . . . . 5  
 3. Discal band with two dark yellow spots within . . . . . *crinis* Druce  
 Discal band not so marked . . . . . 4  
 4. Thorax with 4 black dots centrally . . . . .  
     *delicata* Möschl.  
 Thorax without black spots . . . . .  
     *admirabilis* Cram.  
 5. Thorax with 4 black spots centrally . . . . .  
     *dares* Druce  
 Thorax without black spots . . . . . 6  
 6. Fore wing white . . . . . *ortus* Schaus  
 Fore wing yellow . . . . . *citrina* Druce  
 7. Discal band separated from base by a median yellow space . . . . . 8  
 Basal half of fore wing brownish fawn color . . . . . *lemba* Druce  
 8. Discal band produced along the costa to apex . . . . . 9  
 Discal band not produced along costa; four black dots on thorax . . . . .  
     *pichesensis* Dyar  
 9. Center of thorax deep yellow; no spots . . . . . *critheis* Druce  
 Thorax white, spotted with roseate brown . . . . . *herois* Schaus

Of the other species listed by Kirby, *citriarius* Dogn. is probably congeneric with *Mazacras ipsea* Druce (Zatrephes according to Kirby), which differs generically from *Idalus* in having vein 6 of secondaries present, on a very long stalk with vein 7; *dimas* Cr. looks like *Sciathos punctigera* Cr. (Megalopygidae), except for the coloration of the body, and the other species *rufoviridis* Walk., *enervis* Schaus, *lavinia* Druce, *larissa* Druce, *alba* Druce and *erythronotata* H.-S. also differ so much in pattern of marking from *Idalus* that I think they will be found to differ in structure as well, and I have not included them in the synopsis. The description of *lineosus* Walk. has not been examined.

*I. citrina* Druce, included above has been removed by Mr. Schaus to his new genus, *Pseudalus*, which differs in having the ♂

antennae pectinate. The venation seems to be the same and I have provisionally retained the species under *Idalus*.

#### TWO NEW SCALE-INSECTS QUARANTINED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

MR. ALEX. CRAW has just sent me another lot of Coccidae detected by him on plants which were about to be landed at San Francisco, and among them I find two very distinct new species, which are herewith described.

*Diaspis crawii*, n. sp. — ♀ scale nearly 3 mm. diam., circular, slightly convex, white; exuviae subcentral to sublateral, rather large, but inconspicuous, being of a very pale ochreous color. From one-quarter to one half of first skin overlapping second.

♀. After boiling in caustic soda colorless, the lobes remaining light brown. The form, after boiling, is unusually elongate. Median lobes rounded, radiately striate, only moderately large, their margin rather inclined to be irregularly crenate. Between the median lobes is a wide space, equal to about one-third of the breadth of a lobe. At the outer side of each median lobe are a bristle and a spine-like plate (gland-hair); then follows the second lobe, consisting of three large subequal lobules, the first lobule somewhat narrower than the other two; a spine-like plate between the second and third lobules; after the second lobe is a large spine-like plate; then comes the third lobe, consisting also of three large lobules, the first the smallest, the second the largest, a small spine-like plate between the second and third; after the third lobe comes a large spine-like plate; then after a short interval the fourth lobe, consisting of three very broad low lobules, the first low conical, the second only gently convex, and serrate with five teeth, the third almost flat, and similarly serrate; then follow a bristle and a large spine-like plate, and after them a couple of broad low processes repre-